Copian-Henry W. Morris.

Copian-Henry W. Morris.

Perst Licutenant and Executive Officer-J. W. A.

First Incidental data
Nicholson.

Second Lieutenant—F. A. Roe.
Surgeon—J. Winthrop Taylor.
Paymaster—George L. Davis.
Lieutenant of Marine:—L. M. Goldberough.
Master—C. E. McKay.
Active Masters—George Harkness, J. D. Robinson,

Acting Miles.

C. Wales.

Chief Engineer-S. D. Hibberts.

Asistant Surgeon-A. B. Di k.

First Assistant Engineers-S. L. P. Ayers, C. H.

Ball.

Second Assistant Engineers—James L. Van Chaire,
George W. Moyce, John L. Hawkins, T. G. Smith,
Joseph Mercer, John C. Huetley.

Paymaster's Clerk—George C. Richardson,
Captain's Clerk—John Smith, jr.

Bottom -Nelson Goodrich.

Boutscam - Nelson Goodrich. Carpenter - J. E. Cox. San Maker - Charles Lawrence. Son Maker - Charles A. Roe.

Gunner - David A. Roe.

Matter's Mates - T. P. Henly, W. S. Dusenbury,

George C. Dollain, Alfred A. Ford, Oscar St. John,

Edward W. White.

To the Associated Press. Wasnington, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1961.

COMMUNICATION WITH BLITISH CONSULS. It is ascertained at the Department of State that here after communications between the British Government and its Consuls in ports of the insurrectionary States, will, with the consent of our Government, be catried on by means of British vessels of war. This course will obviste the embarrasements which have hitherto attended those communications through other channels.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

The following notice was issued through the Post-

Office Department to-day:
Ordered, that The Louisville Courier, found to be an advocate of treasonable hestility to the Government and authority of the United States, be excluded from the mails and Post-Office of the United States until further orders. By authority of the Postmaster-General Louis A. Kasson. John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postma-ter-Gener

CANDIDATES FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY. All candidates for admission to the Naval Academy are required to report at Newport. R. L., between the 20th and 30th inet., and not at Annapolis, as herotofore. PERSONAL.

Quartermaster General Meige has returned to Washington from the West.

CABINET MEETING.

An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held this p. m. All the members were present.

FLAG FOR THE PIRST CALIFORNIA. George Wilkes yesterday producted, on behalf of

the State of California, a beautiful flag to the 1st California Regiment in a neat and brief speech. Col. Matheson replied gracefully, in accepting the

The California Senators, Latham and McDougal, and others, delivered addresses which were received with

OFFICERS FOR A NEW KENTUCKY BRIGADE. The President this morning made the following appointments for a new Kentucky Brigade, which is now ready to take the field us a portion of Gen. An-

Major W. Z. Ward of Kentucky, Colonel of the 1st Major W. Z. Ward of Refining, Connect of the Ist Regiment; John H. Ward of B. Wing-Green, Ky., Lieutenant-Coonnel; Jav. B. Carlide, Major. Second Regiment—Ed. II. Hobson, Colonel; John Carlisle, Lieutenant-Coonnel; Wo. Ho son, Major. Third Regiment—Wade Vela, z., Colonel; Z. C. Edwards, Quartermaster; J. D. Williams, Commis-

A SKURMISH.

A dispatch to the War Department, dated Darmer town, says that a party of the 54th New-York Regiment, Col. Le Rue, ercered the Potemac at Seneca Creek on Monday night and encountered a force of three companies, losing three men out of lifteen. The next morning they shelled the Robet camp and drove the enemy back. A private letter says Corporal Gracey was killed,

and Corporal Zugg wounded.

THE ARRESTS AT FREDERICK, MD.

THE OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE RELEASED ON TAKING THE OATH-DISPERSION OF THE MEMBERS-NAMES OF THOSE ARRESTED.

[What precedes this will be found on page 6.] FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1881. After 24 hours' confinement, the officers of the Legislature were allowed their fileres on taking the oath of allegiance. All assented except John W. Brenen, the Reading Clerk, who refused, and was sent off, with nine members, to Armapolis. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was not a member of the Legislature in the city, all having left for home. These taken to Annapolis are E. Solmon, Joseph H. Gordon, Richard C. McCubbin, Thomas J. Chargett, Bernard Mills. Clark J. Durant, Andrew Kessler, Lawrence Jones Wm. R. Miller. The great body of the Secession members did not make their appearance.

PURCHASE OF CANADIAN HORSES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Tonexro, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1061. A large number of horses are being bought here for the Federal Government. Several hundred have been shipped during the past few days.

LAUNCHING OF A NEW GUNBOAT. Bostos, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 18-1.

The new gunboat Sagamore was launched to-day
from Sampson's yard, East Boston. Her keel was laid sixty days ago. Two other gunboats are nearly ready for launching at East Boston.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Sept. 18-11:30 s. m. There has been no communication over any part of the Southern lines since 6 o'clock last evenlog. Con-sequently we have no information concerning the progress of Rousseau's command and the Home Guard, which left by rail this morning and last night. The city is quiet, but full of rumors.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZES AT PHILADELPHIA. PRILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1961.

Arrived, prize-schooner Fairwind, from Fall River

for Baltimore, captured by the Minnesota.

Also arrived, British schooner Prince Alfred, from Antigua for Baltimore, with molasses und sait, captured by the Susquebanna.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861. The subscription to the Treasury loan yesterday reached nearly \$226,000.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTHERS MONROE, Treeder, Sept. 17, 1391,)
via Baltrisona, Westerday Sept. 18
The steamer from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

In our report of the officent regiments vesterday, the Clinton Guard were estimated at only 222. The Adjutant informs us that they have 322 mustered men, and will receive large re-enforcements from the country during this week.

BATTERY K, NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.
This battery, under command of Capt. T. B. Bunting, has been recruiting for the post week in our city with great success. It being one of the best batteries in the service they have recruited some of our best volunture.

A detachment will be sent on to join the battery on Monday next, under command of Lieut. Geo. Brown, jr. Those desirous of joining most report immediately at beadquarters, corner University place, and Thirteenth

ANOTHER RAILROAD MASSACRE.

An Illinois Regiment Thrown into a Creek.

100 U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1951. Last night, at 81 o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. Torchin's 19th Illinois Regiment, while passing over a bridge near Huron, Ind., 143 miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over 100 soldiers. Intelligence of the disaster reached here late last night, when a special train was dispatched to their assistance. The following dispatch has been received from the operator of the telegraph office at Huron, dated 1:10 this morning.

This bridge, No. 48, was broken in two; it let four cars down into the bed of the creek, and one on the top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about 100 wounded, and 10 or 15 killed. The Colonel of the regiment says that about that number are killed, although nearly all of one company are missing. It is thought that the bridge was

weakened by some malicious persons.

Concursart, Wednesdey, Sept. 18—p. m.

The accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has proved worse than was at first reported. Four passenger cars went into the creek, one box and one baggage car on top of them. These cars contained 250

men, companies E, F, G, and L The latter two companies are the principal suff-rers. Capt. Howard, of Company I, is among the killed. Up to this time about 30 of the dead have been taken out, and more are under the wreck. A train is now on the way here with 92 of the wounded. The impression at the wreck is that 40 to 50 are killed.

The indications are strong that the bridge was tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons. The bridge was sixty feet span, ten feet high, and was lately inspected.

A BATTLE IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FORT LINCOLN, Sept. 11, 1861. As many strange reports have gained circulation in regard to military matters in Southern Kansas, I request space in your widely-circulated paper to give a true statement of the stirring events of the past few

Gen. Lane having put Col. Montgomery in command of all our cavalry (500 men, about one-half of whom are armed with Sharp's rifles and navy revolvers, the balance with revolvers and sabers), and he was about to make an advance movement into Missouri, when, on Saturday, August 31, reliable intelligence was received that the various squads of rebels that had been prowling about our border, also the main army under command of Gen. Price had moved South. All this intelbence was true except the last, and that was so droudy mixed up with the former that it was generally adroidy mixed up with the former that it was generally beheved. Sunday, Sept. 1, the whole camp was a single say; and careless, until about 4 o'clock, when a messenger came in informing Col. Weir that the enemy had come in and driven off the mules attached to his rain. Sur cavalry was soon in hot pursuit, and in a low more rate a sharp conflict ensued, within sight of foot Sec. 1, between his rear guard and the companies of Capty Venle and Williams. The enemy fled, carrying off the or three of his dead. Two of our men were aily thy wounded. Such was the boldness of this processor, that he doubt remained that the enemy was that no doubt remained that the enemy was not position near by. Next morning, Col. of ery with 450 mounted men, was early in the orders to find the enemy, recomplier his materials his strength, the nature of his arms, but g qualities, but in no case to expose his men an by a largely superior force. An advance he enemy were found on the west bank of youd, a small stream 12 miles east of Fort ie of his pickets was killed, two were made and the main detachment fled across the is camp. He was hotly pursued by our flemen across the stream, and into his strongenemy was behind a ridge in the head of a this line of battle was in the form of a sewi-cing on the inside, Montgomery determined a m little fighting. Col. Johnson gallastly at, Montgomery the left, and Capt. Moon-his 12-pound howitzer was posted in Our men dismounted, and while only six he horses in the rear, the balance crept up e grass to the corner of the ridge, and in a condition pour-d into the enemy a deadly fire. I his cannon upon our troops before they in a half mile of the battle-field, and every o w. e. in a half mile of the battle-field, and every of for here than an bour went at least ten an accordance on the sees, and Captain Moonlight another, he so that the fighting had fairly commenced Colleging of the enemy before him. He was satisfied be that it is to 000 strong, and had about 2,000 cavelry pieces of artillery. The fight had now bout one hour and a half; our boys cartridges are a low, the enemy guns were esting into ig low, the enemy's guns were getting into an attempt was being made to turn our left Col. Mentgomery having fulfilled his mis-cht i time to leave. But to get his little at the crossing of the stream but three

I be made to cross, and there was no other thin three miles. The Colonel's plan was moment. He avoided sounding the bugle, along the line, and said to the officers coolly "Fall back, boys, file left, march." The eives did not know they were retreating ider was given, and the enemy did not sus-ing of the kind till half the column had stream. We lost but one man killed in

stream. We lost but one man killed in y, and two were missing.

loss was two killed, cight wounded, and
Of the enemy 54 were killed, about 100
ad two prisoners were taken.

t is an indefensible place, and Gen. Lane y moved all our army stores to Fort Lin-ies north, on the Osage, for safety; and he could not hold Fort Scott, to burn it to

but lists fight was most fruitful in good results. was preparing to attack Fort Scott the Gen. Price was sent into this region for spose. But, though he outnumbered us rpose. But, though he outnumbered us in all respects, he dare not make the at-hat little fight his infantry broke and ran met. In I had tittle fight his infinitry broke and ran wice. Gen. Rains was ordered to charge upon us who his cit play, but his men would not obey, and the cert day Yams was put under arrest. These and sone other hings we learn from a pressed and intelli-cent deserter. On the 3d inst., the enemy strack his s and marched in an easterly direction, and Col-ason is now pursuing him. Southern Kausas may be considered safe, but Gen. Lane's force should e increased to at least 19,050 men. CHAPLAIN THIRD REGIMENT.

THE FIGHT WITH THE STEAMER YORK-TOWN.
Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribuna.
United States Straken Louisiana, }
Newront News, Salurday, Sept. 14, 1861.

I presume, ere this reaches you, you will have read n the papers some notice of the first naval engagement in this vicinity since the war. Yesterday afternoon, at while I was officer of the deck, I discovered a smoke up the James River, as far as I could see with the glass. I reported same to Capt. Murray, who was down in the cabin at the time. He came on deck, and we watched it steadily for some time. As it approached nearer we made out the Rebel steamer Yorktown, which came down from Richmond, heading or us, and apparently making preparation for action. Capt. Murray ordered me to call every one to quarters. I ordered the drummer to beat to quarters, got up steam, and hove up anchor, and stood for the enemy slowly, with gans all shotted, and all hands ready and eager for action. When within three miles of each other (a good safe distance, you may think), the Yorktown put her belim hard to starboard, and brought her broadade to bear on us. She opened fire immediately with six rifled cannon, three of them shell and three shot; the latter all fell short of us, but two of the shells burst over our vesset, and some of the scraps fell on our decks and were picked up. I was too much absorbed in getting my gun trained to look of the straps of them. As my sun was the only on on

on our side, and the Yorktown opposed to us. Now although it may appear beasting to the folks at home on our side, and the Yorktown opposed to us. Now, although it may appear boasting to the folks at home, yet, nevertheless, the papers must confirm it, that my rifled gun did all the execution; not one of the other shots struck her from the other vessels. I must here state that one of her shells passed in uncomfortable proximity, and might have awept some of us off had we stood our positions. Although we cannot see the shell and shot passing us through the air, yet we can hear them sudibly, as they shrilly whistle past us; they make a terrible, rushing sound. While we were loading our gun, one of the men exclaimed, "Look out!" We all heard the noise, and knew what was near, and all jumped down from off the forecastle on to the main deck; the messenger passed right over the bulwarks, where we had been standing, and burst about 20 or 30 yards beyond us. off the forecastle on to the main deck; the messenger passed right over the bulwarks, where we had been stauding, and burst about 20 or 30 yards beyond us. All of us being upon the forecastle deck, and our gun being the only one worked, the rebel steamer doubtless aimed at us, as it was her play to disable that gun if possible. We had an exciting time for two hours, when dark coming on, she retired up the river again and we came to anchor at 8 p. m. Simultaneously with the opening of the fire by the rebel steamer, our outside upikers were attacked on above by a party of and we came to anchor at 8 p. m. Simulations, with the opening of the fire by the rebel steamer, our outside pickets were attacked on shore by a party of rebel horsennen, and driven in. Gen. Phelps ordered the drammers to beat to arms, when all the drums of the encampment sent forth such a rattle as I shall not soon forget. The artillicry, consisting of six rified howitzers, were hitched upand dashed off up the beach toward the rebels, when they fled. The battery of howitzers was then planted on the beach opposite the Yorktown, but there had been so much delay in getting up the beach through the sand, and getting ready, that they only had a chance to fire three shots at the steamer as she was retiring. To-day has been quiet, but two steamers have been in sight the whole day about ten miles up the river, and I fancy we will have another bout with them before long. Next time I will not dedge her balls and leave my post. But the about ten miles up the river, has before long. Next time 1 another bout with them before long. Next time 1 will not dodge her balls and leave my post. But the will not dodge her balls and leave my post. captain told me, siter the action, he had nothing to say; that always when a man goes into action the first time his first instinct is to dodge the balls; but, as ex-perience proves to me, after the first whistle we begin to get used to the sound, and soon pay no attention to it. Captain told me, after the action, I

THE DEFEAT OF FLOYD.

The correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette gives full details of the battle of Carnifex's Ferry, already reported by telegraph. We extract the following, iving the main features of the affair. It will be recolected that when our troops were marshaled the next morning they found that Floyd had sneaked away in the night. After detailing the movements of Gen.

Resecrans's troops, the correspondent continues:

Lytle's regiment continued pushing on down the
road, which here plunged into a dense forest filled with
undergowith classification. road, which here planged into a dease forest filed with undergrowth, almost impassable for infantry and en-tirely so for cavalry. The road itself was tolerably good—moddy, but not deep, and more nearly level would have been expected on such hights—but very narrow, and shut in, up to the very wagon tracks, with the jungle of onderbrush. Gen. Rosecrans, who was still in total ignorance of the exact position of the sening to of the nature of their intrenchments, now sent orders to Gen. Benham that Lytle should proceed down this road to make an armed reconneissance of the position, to be supported, if necessary, by the remainder of Benham's brigade.

Lytle was still about a mile ahead of the rest of the brigade, undergo contrast forward with four conva-

brigade, pushing cautionsly forward with four compa-nies of skirmishers, A. B. C and E. in advance. Sud-denly these skirmishers, compelled by the nature of the ground to proceed more in a body than would have been desirable, peering through the bushes that skirted a short curve in the road, found themselves about 250 or 300 yards in front of some sort of fortification; or 300 yards in front of some sort of fortification; exactly what, it was impossible to see. The enemy seemed to discover them about the same time. For a few moments there was a resumption of the sharp but scattered firing, then suddenly there came a terrific crash of musketry, and a perfect storm of lead. The enemy had opened along his whole front.

The remainder of the Teath was harried up to support the four advance companies, and Gen, Benham, who was well up with the advance sent back orders for the Tities of the Columb Smith, and the Twelfith, Col.

the Thirteenth, Colonel Smith, and the Twelfth, Col.
Lowe, to come rapidly forward. Meantime our men
atood their ground manfully, and returned the fire with spirit. The angry peals of musketry, sharp as heavy peals of thunder, grew fiercer, till the sound became one tremendous, incessant roar: while speedily, as least one full lattery of heavy field pieces sent in their swelling, deep-toosed notes, to mingle with the crashing rattle of the small arms. Fortunately neither the asratus of the shant arms. Fortunately betther the ac-tillery nor the infantry of the enemy fired with man accuracy at this period of the engagement, and though the poor Tenth boys suffered severely, yet, under the partial cover of the trees, their loss was far less than would have been expected from the transendous fire

partial cover of the trees, their loss was far less than would have been expected from the tremendous fire that was directed upon them.

Col. Smith's 13th now came in on the left of the road, but a very short distance behind the rear of the 10th, and failing over toward Floyd's right flank, opened out in fine style, the robels continuing a heavy fire of masketry, rifles, shells, and canleter. In the very thickest of this firing, Col. Lytle dashed forward toward the natural glacis in front of the enemy's works, leading up several of his companies, apparently with the intention of attempting to storm the internehments. As they emerged from the cover of the woods the enemy's fire was of course concentrated upon them, and as they began to reach the glacis, Col. Lytle received a severe wound in the leg, while the same shot fatally wounded his horse. The poor animal plunged frantically forward, reared up, and threw the wounded Colonel upon the field, then in his death agony gave one final plunge clear over the parapet, and fell inside the enemy's works. The gallant Colonel could find no refuge on the field except a deserted bosse, right between the two fires. There he lay, during the whole progress of the battle, with cannon balls crashing through and around the frail building which constituted his only shelter.

his only shelter.

The Tenth, who had borne themselves nobly thus far, discouraged at the loss of their gallant Colonel, now became somewhat scattered in the woods, though they held their position with tenacity, and kept up an

they held their position with tenacity, and kept up an incessant firing.

Meantime, Col. Lowe, who had been some distance bebird, came up with his Twelfth, and was led by Adjutant-General Hartsuff into a position in the woods, on the left of the road, near the spot where the Tenth had first received the fire. It was the intention that from this point Col. Lowe should work his way up under cover, and form on Col. Smith's right, now threstening the enemy's extreme right flank, but in some way he crossed the road and came up a little to the enemy's left, in the very hottest fire. He was leading his regiment up finely, conspicuous at their head, alike for his fine soldierly appearance and the consummate gallantry be displayed, when, while waving his swood to cheer them on, he was struck fair in the center of the forohead by a musk+t ball, and fell headlong from his horse. He died a soldier's death, bravely, gloricusly leading his men forward; and he would himself have desired no other end for a life that of late had been too much embittered by the carpings of the ignorant and he some of the maleyolest.

based desired no other end for a life that of late had been too much embittered by the carpings of the ignorant and the sneers of the malevolent.

Adjt.-Gen. Hartsuff now got McMullen's howitzer battery into position, and it began playing on the redoubt with considerable vigor.

The armed reconnoiseance, was rapidly developing into a severe and general engagement. Gen. Roserans's orders had been positive that nothing more than a reconnoiseance should be attempted, but Gen. Benham had been unable, on account of difficulty in the transmission of orders, to arrange his brigade in the wav which he believed would have at once carried the works; and support for the regiments already engaged became necessary. Capt. Snyder's battery was hurried up, and took a position to the right of the road, commanding the entire front of the enemy's works. The batteries combined with the effective support of the infantry, soon silenced at least two of the Rebels' gens, while they began to serve the others such more slowly.

Meantime, Gen. Rosecrans, who had been effort be

gens, while they began to serve the others much more slowly.

Meantime, Gen. Rosecrans, who had been off on the hill under the bottest fire, on the right of the road (the enemy's left) directing the movement, and attempting to gain some iden of the fortifications, dispatched Adjutant-Gen. Harteuff to bring up the German brigade. This, together with Seammon s, which was held as reserve, and been standing, drawn up in line of battle, in the old camp from which the Rebel regiment had been driven when the fight began. The battle had now been raging over an hour (beginning at 3) o'clock in the afternoon, large numbers of the wounded had been carried back to the hospital; it was known that Col. Lowe was killed, and it was also reported that Col. Lytle was shot dead, and that his regiment was utterly cut to pieces; straggling soldiers had become separated from their regiments, and, as always occurs with a few in any army, in a fight under cover, had worked their way out of danger, and were sneakingly attempting to evade the diegrace and were sneakingly attempting to evade the diagrace of their retreat by enormous stories of the fearful elaughter, from the very midst of which they had so elaughter, from the very midst of which they had so
ga'lantly escaped; the terriffic firing, which some experienced military men pronounce the heaviest they
ever heard; the mystery of the position, which nobody
could understand; the news of Lowe's death, and the
uncertainty about Lytle's fate, had all combined to
create a general leeling of depression, and a conviction
that the battle was going against us.

Such was the prevaiing feeling, when AdjurantGreen, Harstant came guilding up, apparently as

the shells burst over our vessel, and some of the scraps fell on our decks and were picked up. I was too much absorbed in getting my gun trained to look after any of them. As my gun was the only one on board that we could use with effect, I had all the fighting to myself. A shot from him struck the water a few yards ahead of us, splashing the water over me and my gun's crew. You must know my gun is month on the bows, on the top-guliant forceastle deck; it is a 24-pound rifled howitzer. I fired in all thirteen shots; two struck her. At 6:30 the action was general between the Savannah, Cumberland Fort and ourselves.

swelling over and for a moment fairly drowning the roar of battle, while the delighted soldiers waved their hats and tossed them in the air, threw their arms wildly about, and seemed fairly frantic with joy!

their hats and tossed them in the air, threw their arms wildly about, and seemed fairly frantic with joy!

I have seen many intensely excited assemblages, have watched the inspiring influence of the most distinguished orators on the most excitable andiences, but never have I witnessed any scene that would compare with that. McCook dashing furiously along the lines, shouting as be went, in a tone that rang like a trumpet over the field, that he had tried them before, and he knew what they would do, that he and the Adjutant-General would lead them up, and that they would carry those works if the ditch had to be filled full of dead Dutchmen before they could get over, that the traitors would soon see what his Dutchmen could do, and thus working the enthusiactic fellows up, till in the patriotic frenzy of the moment they would have stormed anything; the "Dutchmen" yelling, and waving their swords and clashing their muskets, and flinging up their hats; Hartsoff, calm as ever, but with a look that spoke his delight far better than words, already galloging to the head of the column, the brighed dashing off at an impetuous double quick; Col. Porschner clamoring because he was compelled to make his regiment wait for its proper place, and his men starting off as if they intended to dispute the van with the 9th; Porschner shouting in excess, that they wanted to as if they intended to dispute the van with the 9th; Porschuer shouting in excess, that they wanted to fight some too, and McCook shouting back that he knew they would, and that was just what he wanted them for; Col. Moore riding proudly at the head of his regiment, his grim face wreathed in unworted smiles; and Hartsuff galleping far ahead as the brigade came hurrying down; the whole scene—which occupied but a moment, yet cannot be described in an hour—was, to many of us at least, the most exciting and institute

ight of a life-time.
We waited impatiently for the assault; but, alas! as We waited impatiently for the assault; but, alas! as the brigade came down, they were met by peremptory orders from Gen. Rosecrans. He had been examining the plan of storning in front, right over the principal redoubt of the enemy, which Hartsuff had originated and begged authority to carry out, and be had resolved to countermand the permission to attempt it. Prudent-ly, perhaps, he was unwilling to risk so many lives in the dreadful uncertainty of storning a well-defended work without the dreadful uncertainty of storming a well-defended work without a more thorough reconnoissance; and the brigade was therefore divided. Four companies of the brigade was therefore divided. Four companies of McCook's own regiment, the 9th, were sent for upon the enemy's left, where they charged up almost to the parapet that there constituted the rebel defense, and had to be recalled by the bugle signal. They poured in a deadly volley, and brought back the most accurate information concerning the main rebel redoubt.

Moor joined Smith, on the enemy's extreme right, while Porschner, greatly to his disappointment, could not get into section at all.

not get into action at all.

And now, while the Germans were pushing hard on
the enemy's left, and the other regiments continued to
hold their former positions, Col. Smith, with the 13th Ohio, had worked clear around on the right, till he was ready, with a short rush, inside, indeed, of short musket runge, to storm the irregular parapet that was found to defend the right flank. He had his men lyfound to defend the right flank. He had his men lying close under the brow of the hill, and saw to it personally that they lay there and did not expose themselves unnecessarily while firing. A single rush over a short exposed hill, and ten minute's hand to hand fighting would, in Col. Smith's opinion, have ended the matter. The fight had now raged between three and four hours. It was already so dark that it was almost impossible to distinguish the forms of men in the intronchments; the men had been up since 4 o'clock in the processing and had made a rapid march of 18 miles. the morning, and had made a rapid march of 18 miles, beside doing severe duty in scouting and skirmishing up and down steep hills before going into the engage-ment. To continue it further would have been folly, and Gen. Rosecrans therefore ordered the troops to fall back on our lines.

THE ST. NICHOLAS UNION MOVEMENT. The gentlemen who on Thursday last held a meeting at the St. Nicholas for the organization of a Union party for the city, pledged only to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to an honest administration of the city affairs, held another meeting last evening. Mr. Philetus H. Holt, President of the organization, took the chair, and Mr. Eugene Plunkett acted as Secretary. Among the gentlemen present were A. T. Stewart, A. V. Stout, Wm. H. Appleton, and Arthur Leary. A resolution of the Executive Committee was read, by which each member pledged himself not to be a candidate for any office. The following preamble and resolutions reported by the Executive Committee through their Chairman, Mr. Otis D. Swan, were unanimously adopted, signed by the gentlemen present, and ordered to be printed with the names of the Executive Committee attached. It is understood that the organization has under consideration a ticket which shall stand upon this platform, and which will be brought eut at a mass meeting soon to be held:

eut at a mass meeting soon to be held:

To the Electors of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned citizens, having deliberated upon now present for railineation the following preamble and resolutions, vin.:

#Facross, it has long been the complaint of those most interested in the greatth and permanent prosperity of the City of New-York, that our political parties have liabitually submitted for the suffrages of the people, at county and manicipal stations, candidates for other whose cisins for support has been their fidelity to the policy of some party organized for National or State legislation, while such parties themselves have represented no political principles or policy directly bearing upon questions or matters parely numeripal and local;

#Facross. The interests of the metropolis have now assumed proportions of such magnitute as imperatively to demised in the administration of our local afairs the special attention of men who shall be free from all districting obligations to any national party organization windower; and

who shall be free from all districting colligations to any national party organization wintever; and HAcross, in the judgment of all patriotic citizens of every party the only serious and important political measure now be-fore the people at large, in their capacity as citizens of the Fed-eral Union, is the vigcrous enforcement of the supreme law of the land in such manner as shall speeduly, effectually, and per-the land in such manner as shall speeduly, effectually, and per-Whereas, By common consent political controversies have

Whereas, By common consent political controversies have been temporarily suspended, and political antipathics laid adde in order more effectively to oppose a united front to a common foe, and all steletily party issues are obsolete; and Whereas, This absence of party stiffs suggests the expediency of attempting the experiment of selecting candidates for Municipal and County offices without reference to their party associations, and whose claim to our consideration shall be founded upon their loyality to the Government and their integrity, energy, independence, and special fitness for the complete discharge of the duties of the particular hundrepois of coal office for which they shall be respectively proposed; therefore, it is Resolved. That it is the privilege, no less than the duty, of our fellow-citizens at the coming election to discard party considerations in their selection and support of candidates for office, and to make a united and vigorous effort to fill such offices with men who will, by their charester and support of candidates concerning over the fill of and dates concerning the control of the control

make a united and vigorous effort to fill such offices with men to will, by their classrates and superior official qualifications, over that in local elections the opinions of candidates concerning disputed questions of National politics, affort no exclusive st of their fitness for local offices.

Resided, That in view of the opportunity new furnished of accessful nominations emanating from the people in their sevelun capacity, without consultation of party organization, it is orth while to make a serious endeaver to impress upon the balle mind the feasibility of having the coming election in this many pure, free, and patriotic, and we pledge ourselves so do.

county pure, free, and particle, and we proceed to do.

Restreed. That in furtherance of the foregoing views and opinions, it is expedient to prepare a ticket of candidates, and present them to the electors of this city at a public meeting upon a general call, with proper notice for that purpose.

PHILETUS H. HOLT, Chairman of Moeting.

Albert Mathews.

L. Meslio.

John R. Pickson,

John B. Pickson,

John B. Pickson,

Albert L. Solomon,
L. Mealio,
John Ross.
Egbert Gnormsey, M. D.
Francis Byrne,
Samuel S. Thorp, st.
James Galistin,
Henry H. Morrison,
James H. Banker,
JOHN M. W. Hamilton,
Henry Meigs, jt.
OTIS D. SWAN, Chairman of Committee.

DEATH OF CAPT. FULLERTON.

Col. Alvord of the 3d Regiment New-York Volunteers, stationed at Fort McHenry, upon receiving intelligence of the death of Capt. Stephen W. Fullerton, ir., of his command, wrote a letter of condolence to his friends, and also promulgated an order announcing the fact of the decease of the gallant soldier, which order was read to the regiment at dress parade on the 15th instant. IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.
The authorities have at length settled upon a plan of consolidation. All isolated companies will be transferred to regiments lacking one or two companies, to fill them up to the full number.

In pursuance of this plan, the following companies have been transferred to the 43d Regiment, Col. Vincential Companies, the contraction of the contract

ton, now at the Park Barracks: Four Companies Yates Rilles, and Capt. Duffy's Company Third Irish

Brigade.

The orders for these companies to report, yesterday afternoon, to Col. Vinton, were issued to the several company commanders, by Gen. Yates.

An election for field officers of the regiment was subequently held, with the following result:

Golenel—Vintes. Lieureauxt Ceiorel—Wm. H. Pierson (Col. Yales's Rifles). Major—Herjamin A. Baker. About 90 revruits were mustered into service yesteray afternoon, among which was one company of the Sigel Rifles and one company of the Morgan Rifles.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE—GIN. WELCH.
This Department, which is now in an effective condition, has loaned the Federal (tovernment 26 Parrot guns (10-pounders), six of which have been returned, according to agreement, on the prescribed time. The number of Parrot guns ordered by Gen. Welch from the Coldspring Foundery is 80, 20 of which were ordered this week. The carriages and calsaons for these guns are now at the Arsenal, and they will be mounted to the state of th

company recently raised by Lient. Alfred B. Beach in Sussex County has been accepted, and will be attached to the new regiment. It is expected that the regiment, which will have one or two companies of sharpehoof-ers, will be ready to march inside of three weeks. This will make the ninth regiment from that State. An effort will be made to secure as Colonel an army officer of distinguished service.

PERSONAL.

-Mr. Thurlow Weed was robbed of his pocketbook, containing eighty dollars in cash, beside valuable papers, at Washington, on Monday night. The robbet must be a smart fellow. Mr. Weed assisted at Gen. McClellan's review of Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Division across the Potomac on Tuesday afternoon.

-Mr. W. H. Russell, the correspondent of The London Times, has left Washington, and gone West for a few weeks, to enjoy the Autumn prairie-shooting.

-The Washington correspondent of The London Star says that he has been introduced to Gen. McClellan, and adds: "I do not remember to have met a more modest, unassuming, and vet self-possessed and energetic-looking man in any country I have visited. There has been a good deal of sickening adulation bestowed upon the youthful General by the Press for the not very difficult work he performed in Western Virginia; but, from what I could judge of him in some twenty minutes' conversation, I for one feel confident he will justify the highest expectations formed by his fellowcountrymen and the Government. He brought to my mind the lines beginning:

" I saw young Harry with his beaver up.

In person he stands about five feet five inches; he is powerfully built, and his head reminded me somewhat of that of the First Napoleon. On my being intro-duced he looked at me with a penetrating glance—as they say here, 'right down into my boots'-and after a short conversation he said, 'I will give you a pass within my lines, but not outside. I don't think I would let Mr. Lincoln go outside my pickets.' The changes he has produced during the past fortnight are really wonderful, when we consider the terribly demoralized condition in which he found the army on his arrival. A remark of Lieulenant Parker's will demonstrate this. ' Before Gen. McClellan came here,' said that officer, 'we knew everything that transpired all along the line, but now we know nothing beyond our own fort;' and yet two or three thousand troops are arriving every day, and are silently placed in position. One sure proof of his ability is the extraordinary respect and positive affection he inspires in all who approach him-officers, men, and civilians alike; and his staff is composed of similar characters to himself. Like our own Havelock, he is said to be exceeeingly religious, and those who acted under him in Western Virginia assure me he has a horror of bloodsbed never attacking the enemy until victory is certain."

-The Abend Zeitung says that in his recent valedic tory address to the readers of The Daily News, " the Like Hon. Ben Wood compares himself to Lazarus. him, says Mr. Wood, 'I am not dead but sleeping. He would have made the comparison much more perfect if he had only protracted it so as to include the remark made on the occasion alluded to by Martha to our Savior, ' Lord, by this time he stinketh.'

MAINE ELECTION.

We publish to-day the detailed vote for Governor, so far as received, embracing 328 towns, being the fullest list yet published in the State. The total vote thus far is: for Washburn, 51,985; Jameson, 19,162; Dans, 16,732. Washburn's clear majority about the same as last year, when in the whole State it was about 16,000. Majority for the Union candidate against Dana the Secessionist, thus far, 54,351. In the whole State it will probably be 65,000! Maine has thus gloriously declared her unswerving devotion to the cause of the country, and her firm determination to stand by the Government in the prosecution of the war against armed Rebeis who seek its destruction.

The vote, moreover, does not show the full strength of the Union feeling in Maine; for, beside the fact that nearly 8,000 of her Union soldiers were out of From The Bangor Whig and Courier.

The vote, moreover, does not show the interact of the Union feeling in Maine; for, beside the fact that nearly 8,000 of her Union soldiers were out of the State, it may be also safely said that of the Dana vote fally one half was thrown by men who are really in favor of fighting the Rebels, but who were deceived by a lack of correct information as to the real position of the candidate, and led to support him because he was claimed to be the "regular" nominee of the Democratic party. In this way Dana obtained a larger vote in York and Cumberland Counties than was at first supposed, and his aggregate vote consequently runs up somewhat higher than we calculated has week. The Union victory in the State, however, is complete and unmistakable. It has crushed out openmouthed treason, and as a majority of the Democratic voters themselves have emphatically repudiated the claim of the traitors to control the party, that organization cannot again be used in any attempt to oppose the prosecution of the war.

the prosecution of the war.

The Republican party has come nobly up to the work of sustaining the Administration, and we need make no comments upon the aspect of the election so far as it relates to that organization. The returns speak for themrelves.

For the Legislature, our returns show that the Scrats will probably stand 26 Republicans to 5 Union Democrats, the latter being elected upon Union tickets or by the action of Republican Conventions. The returns for representatives show the election of 105 Republicans, 22 Union Democrats, and 3 Dana Democrats

-leaving 21 more to be heard from.	Jam's'n.	Dana.
Cumberland, 24 towns	2,255	3,128
York, 21 towns	629	3,633
Somerst, 27 towns	1,241	1,056
Waldo, 15 towns	1,123	5.37
Sagadahoe, 10 towns	602	123 672
Sagadahoe 10 towns	1,628	613
Know 14 towns	2.520	419
Kennebec, 25 towns	916	972
Hancock, 25 tewns	1.510	597
	2,017	1,293
	305	660
	570	790
Oxford, 32 towns	1,618	1,710
Franklin, 16 towns	915	153
Aroostock, 14 towns 684	211	100
Total	19,162	16,739
Aviantini		

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.-At the meeting

of this club on Tuesday night, Dr Kennedy occupied the chair A series of resolutions were offered, approving in every respective preclamation of Gen. Frement. Dr. Gould, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Webster, and others, made remarks in favor of the resolutions and they were unanimously adopted. The old question which has so long been under consideration by the Club, was sgaln con-sidered. Messra Oliver and Brown spoke on the subject, when the resolution was again laid over, and the meeting adjourned. EIGHTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION .- A meeting of

this Association was held last night at No. 178 Prince street this Association was need as thight at No. 178 Prince street.
Thomas McDougall in the Chair, and Wm. C. Moneypenny. Secretary. On motion, the Chairman selected two Committees on Organization and Permanent Officers. A resolution was adopted expressing their hearty approval of the acts of the Syrucus Convention, and pledging themselves to support the ticket neminated. UNION PARTY IN THE SEVENTH WARD.-Last

evening an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward, irrespective of party, was held to Solomon Jenner's school-house, No. 37 Henry street, for the purpose of forming a People's Union. Charles Fox, eaq., called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. William L. Wood for Chairman. Mesers. James E. Holmes and Samuel T. McKinney were chosen as Vice-Presidents. Edward M. Skidmore was appointed Socretary. George frewilling offered a series of resolutions setting forth that the war in which we are now engaged should be prosecuted with vigor until its successful termination, and resolving "That, as citizens of the Seventh Ward, we give to the Government our best hopes and our best means in this hour of its peril, laying saids all former differences, and uniting upon one common platform— Our Union, it must and shall be preserved." Mr Joseph Hoxie made an excellent speech in support of the resolutions which were adopted, and the meeting ad-

SIXTH WARD UNION MOVEMENT .- An enthusiastic meeting of the people of the Sixth Ward, trespective of party, was held last night at No. 106 Centre street, when Dr. Van Wyck was elected Chairman, and Geo. Peirson, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Joseph Breck, and a series of resolutions adopted indorsing the action of the Syracuse Convention, and pledging the support of the Association to secure the election of the Union ticket. An Executive Committee, headed by O. W.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST .- The Juvenile Asylum sent out another company of boys and girls on Mon-day, by the Eric Railroad, bound for Illinois. These children have enjoyed the advantages of the admirable training and discipline at the Asylom near the High Bridge, for periods varying from six months to a year, the families with whom they are placed having thus a reasonable assurance that their own little ones will not be inoculated by them with the vices of our street children. They are indentured under a special act of the Illinois Legislature, confirming the indentures of the Juvenile Asylum-the rights and duties, both of the employers and their little wards, being carefulls defined by law. This company consists of 27 boys and 6 girls, under the guidance of the experienced agent of the Asylum, Mr. George H. Allan.

TRIAL TRIP,-Yesterday afternoon the fron screwsteamship Oriental, of 1,400 tuns, arrived at Pier No. 4, from Philadelphia, on a trial trip, with a select company of invited guests. She was built for the Matan

PERHAM'S INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION. - Perham's international excursion, embracing a round trip through nearly all of the Eastern and Middle States and the Canadas, stopping at the principal cities, so as to afford those who engage in the enterprise an opportunity of seeing the sights, commenced yesterday. The days of starting continue until the 25th, and the exersionists are given until the 18th prox. to return.

REPORTED DEATH OF BEAUREGARD,-A gentleman who left New-Orleans, Sept. 4, informs The Cincinnati Commercial that Beauregard was wounded by a shell at the battle of Manassas, and conveyed to New-Orleans, where he died on the 30th of August. The circumstances of his death and the precaution taken to keep it a secret are related with much detail and precision. Beauregard's report of the skirmish of the 18th of July, it will be recollected, was dated "August, 1861." If he be really dead, and The Commercia doubts the story, his report of the battle of the 21st of July, now so long delayed, may never see the light of

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE .- The Prince and suite left Brevoort House yesterday morning for Washington by the 7 o'clock train. It has not vet been decided whether they will go West from Washington, or return here before visiting the prairies. Day before yesterday the Prince and a portion of his suite visited the venerable Dr. Mott in Gramorey

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION .- Yesterday was the second day of the Universalist Convention, the meetings of which are very fully attended, particularly by ladies. At the morning session of the Council, held in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, an interesting report on the state of Universalism was presented by the Rev. J. G. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on that subject. After alluding to the war, and acknowledging the duty of all to render every support to the Government for its prosecution in their power, the report stated that the number of churches in the Northern States was 1,500, the westernmost of which, it had been proposed, should be organized into a "Northwestern Conference." The report urged the necessity of keeping the distinctive ideas of Universalism before the people, in order to prevent the Church from being swallowed up by other sects. The Sunday-School Committee gave the number of schools at 1,100, teachers at 8,500, and pupils at 74,500.

The Rev. Mr. Curry preached a sermon from Psalms exxxiii, 1. In the afternoon a social gathering took place at Dodworth's Hall.

Coreket Marcu.-On Friday and Saturday a great Cricket match will be played at Hoboken, St. George's ground, between the best cleven Old Country men, and twenty-two Americans. Gibbes, Hudson, Balliere, Tinson, Walker, Bambridge, Burnett, Waller, Cuyp, Lang, and Napier, it is expected will be the eleven. The twenty-two are principally Base Ball players, such as Creighton, Whiting, Dakin, Brainerd, Pearce, Oliver, etc., with such American Cricketers as younger Wrights, Robinson, Van Buren, Lloyd, Aspinwall. Dr. Andrews, and Baker of Newark. A feature of the match is that nine of the twenty-two will play a game of Base Ball with any nine that may present themselves, or any eighteen Englishmen.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION .-The Anniversary of the American Bible Union will be held in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 2 and 3, 1861. The business meeting for the election of officers and managers will commence on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the church.

The wife of Gen. Robert Anderson left Cresson, Pa., on Monday morning with her family, for this city. She will spend the Winter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

At a regular meeting of Perseverance Lodge No. 17, I. O. of O. F., a resolution was passed unanimously to invest \$2,000 in United States 7 30-100 Bonds.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.-The Commissioners of Emigration paid their regular quarterly visit to the institutions on Ward's Island yesterday, the report of which will be presented at the next meeting of the Board. The following is the weekly statement of

emigrants arrived at this port:
Allen emigrants arrived to Sept. 18, 1961.
Allen emigrants arrived since to Sept. 13, 1961.

AN ESCAPED SLAVE .- William Jones, an escaped dave from King and Queen County, Virginia, whose master is a Captain in the Rebel army at Fort Gloster. on the York River, who was rescued by Henry Jones f Brooklyn, will address a meeting at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, in Prince street, this evening.
All are invited. William will give interesting details in reference to the enterprese of fort building and other matters of import.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO,-The steamers Kangaroo, from Liverpool Sept. 4, and Queenstown 5th, arrived at this port last evening. Her advices have been anticipated by other arrivals. The Kangaroo

BOARD OF EDUCATION.-The Board of Education met last evening, William E. Curtis, esq., in the The evening was occupied by discussion caused by

the presentation of a protest from the school officers of the Second Ward against the report of the Finance Committee, which had set forth that the property secured by the Local Board had been ownerstimated in value (\$16,50°). The resolution presented by the Pinance Committee, to rescind the former action of the Board adopting the purchase of property for a school in the Second Ward, was adopted by 23 year to 11 pays.

The nominations for evening school-teacher reported by the Committee for Evening Scho The Board having set four hours, adjourned at 9

Rowing March at Pougherepair, N. Y .- On Friday next there will be a single soull shell race on the Hudson, from off Poughteeprin, for the following prizes: First prize, \$45; accord prize, \$35; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$15. The distance rowed will be \$25; fourth prize, \$15. The distance rowed will of five miles, and all of our crack carsmen will participate in it. The following gentlemen will not as judges: For New-York, Stephen Koberts and A. Mason: for Newburgh, Smith Rhag; for Poughkeepsie, S. J. Farnum: for St. Mary, W. R. Hill. No entrance is charged in this race, and it is open to the carsmon of the United States. States